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Vol. I. No. 32.

Official Organ of the I.C.U. (Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of Africa).

JOHANNESBURG, DECEMBER 15, 1926.

THE HERALD
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as tools of
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Past and Future

(By MUSA:)

Our diary will not take us to over 200 years ago when the adventurer came to this sunny Continent. If we were to dip down into history, we shall recall the good old days—days of romantic philanthropy wrought by the uncivilised peoples of Africa. Here comes the intruder; he has no mother to fetch him milk, no sister to grind him corn, but the poor black woman and her daughter, instructed by the noble black king, with a royal munificence, boil rice for the stranger, give him milk and all the necessities of life, so that the stranger cannot feel homesick! "Thou poor black Noble One" (is how Thomas Carlyle describes her). "Thou Lady too: did not a God make thee too; was there not in thee too something of a God!"

But all this is forgotten nowadays! Go to Smithfield and Malmesbury. The white man has become ungrateful. He has forsaken the black "Noble One." He has no memory to look into the past. What does he care now? The savages have been opened up, big cities have been erected in their places, the mines have been dug out, yielding abundant gold and our railway system is in full progress. Is the foreign adventurer still a stranger? Not a bit! He is now at home. The black "Noble One" of old is now his economic and political slave. The former has been reduced to a state of servitude by the latter. Things become threatening to the white man, so it is claimed, because our black "Noble One" demands a shelter under the African sun.

"Now we have two contending parties in Africa. By crook and foul means, the stranger at one time is now the master here."

He has the power, too. Allike King David of old, he is not satisfied with what he possesses, and he will plot to kill Uriah at the battle front. Joab is there to do the job of manslaughter and poor Uriah is dead. So we go to Smithfield and Malmesbury where the plot is laid to blot out the black "Noble One" from existence.

Thou poor black "Noble One!" Will you permit this plot to pass unchallenged? He will gather his unarmed warriors to meet at Bloemfontein, at the beginning of the present year. The unarmed army accepts the challenge; thus we are brought to the trenches and you hear the noise of bombs and aeroplanes. At both East London and Bloemfontein the skies are in revolt. They demand new economic conditions. A new general is found to take charge of the regiments in the form of the I.C.U. Organisation. And all over the country there is general revolution against the old order. The foreign adventurer is restless. He devises a ban upon the free movements of the "chief of general staff." A war council is specially invoked. It deliberately resolved to fight the ban to a finish. The electrification of war atmosphere is prevalent and spreads throughout the land. Both sides are pre-



DEMONSTRATION OF OVER 10,000 AT BLOEMFONTEIN, AT WHICH A RESOLUTION WAS PASSED IN MARCH LAST REQUESTING THE WAGE BOARD TO INTERVENE IN THE WAGE DEADLOCK. IT IS THIS DEMONSTRATION THAT LED TO THE BAN,

paring for the fray. At Durban Commander A. W. G. Champion opens the defensive attack. The enemy is defeated there, five bad bye-laws are declared ultra vires. Encouraged by these victories, it is decided that the "chief of general staff" proceeds to the war zone. Immediately upon his arrival he is captured by the Huns. He is now a wan prisoner and will soon be brought before the War Tribunal at The Hague. He is released by the court and the story of his release is a great inspiration to thousands of soldiers.

We are now confronted with one question: What is the great army going to do at all? We see it mobilising all its cavalry, infantry, sailors and airmen. What for? It is intended to drive the enemy back to the Rhine. As we write, a defensive attack is to be made against the Pass Law and the Premier's Native and Coloured Bills. The response is encouraging all over. We have witnessed this recently in Natal, Free State, the Eastern Province and lately at a big demonstration at the Workers' Hall, Johannesburg. Everywhere one hears the murmur "The Hour for Freedom has Struck!" If the battle is conducted scientifically, fearlessly and courageously, one cannot but visualise a bright future before the black "Noble One."

To our generals and soldiers who are now in the trenches, we dedicate this poetic song:

"The future hides in it Gladness and sorrow;
We press still throw;
Nought that abides in it Daunting us—Onward."

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The Right to Veto

In the House of Commons recently, the Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, said the right of Governors-General to refuse assent to a Dominion Parliamentary measure, or to reserve the measure for the consideration of the Crown, was not dealt with in Committee at the Imperial Conference. He was not aware that any change was contemplated in the right of veto.

As far as this journal is concerned, we think it premature to comment on the decisions of the Conference until General Hertzog has made a clear and concise

statement. There seems, however, to be a vast difference of opinion as to the actual state of affairs, and we would not like to enter where angels fear to tread!

On Tour

During the latter weeks of November the National Secretary of the I.C.U., in company with the Natal Provincial Secretary, visited several of the larger centres in the Cape and Free State, including Bloemfontein, East London, Kingwilliamstown, Port Elizabeth, and so on.

They were accorded magnificent receptions at all these places and new life has been put into the movement.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

During the summer months mothers should watch for any unnatural looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Storeskeepers.

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Greetings

We take this opportunity of wishing all our members, as well as subscribers to this journal, a MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR.

The year has been a strenuous and eventful one for the I.C.U., and it was only through the steadfastness of the proletariat that the officials were able to challenge and defeat the enemy on different fronts of the battlefield.

In the coming year let the rank and file double their energies; let every member be an apostle and organiser of this Union. Let the famous Bloemfontein slogan be revived with even more vigour and determination than before. "LET ALL AFRICANS BE FREE IN THE LAND OF THEIR BIRTH." That is the slogan, and it must be carried out constitutionally and directly.

During the coming session of Parliament, the Government contemplates passing some of the most contentious measures ever attempted by a civilised Parliament. First and foremost is the Sedition Bill to be introduced and sponsored by the Minister of Justice. There is no doubt that this measure aims at the gagging of trade union propaganda, with a special eye on the I.C.U. That being the case, it behoves every black worker in the country to link up with this organisation in order to give the Government a united front of protest, and if they insist, to legislate over the heads of the majority of the population of this country we appeal to the civilised world at large for a verdict.

Meanwhile, let us remember that God helps those who help themselves, and unless we show a fighting spirit ourselves, we cannot expect the world to protect us. With this aim in view, therefore, we ask the African workers to rally round the banner of the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of Africa (I.C.U.), and swell its membership to pass the million mark. Only in this manner can we impress the Government of this country and those of other countries.

Peace on Earth (and in South Africa) and goodwill towards all men, can only be brought about by altruism on the part of the workers and the rulers, with both sides having the spirit to TAKE as well as to give.

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EDITORIAL BOARD: Johannesburg.

Editor: CLEMENTS KADALIE. Sub-Editor: H. D. TYAMZASHE. Business Manager: JAS. A. LA GUMA. National Secretary: Complaints & Research Secretary: General Secy.

Walls of Jericho Falling!

A far-reaching decision was recently given by the Senior Magistrate of Durban, Mr. Cochrane, in the case where a Native in the employ of Messrs. Gilbert Hamer and Co. claimed £70 under the Workmen's Compensation Act for an injury to the eye, sustained while at work. The application was opposed by the insurance companies, who claimed that the applicant's proper remedy was the Native Labour Regulations Act. The Magistrate, however, held that Durban was not a labour area, and that the Native was entitled to sue under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Judgment was for the applicant, the amount to be settled between the parties. This was the first time the point was decided that a Native in that area had the right to sue under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

In contrast with the above it will be remembered that the Native Labour Regulations Act provides a very meagre scale of compensation—a scale that is scandalous to the last degree. For outright death the relatives of a Native MAY get £10. For total incapacitation a sum ranging from £1 to £50. For almost any kind of accident the mines on the Witwatersrand pay a Native labourer £7 10s. Indeed it is doubtful whether the freedom of serfs in the dark ages was so curtailed by legislative enactments as is the case of the African workers in this country. Among the many obnoxious laws operating to the detriment of the African proletariat are: The Native Labour Regulations Act of 1911, the Pass Laws, the Masters' and Servants' Act, and that dark horse of the N.R.C., the Recruiting System. So iniquitous are the Pass Laws that a contract of service between a Native and a European was only recognised as far as the

due course be sorry for giving publicity to such nonsense.

The general tone of discussion was high and more constructive than the nonsense and compromises of previous years. Professor Jabavu soared high above his colleagues; this was no doubt due to the fact that he felt his responsibility to his people at this grave juncture of Native affairs. It was he, we believe, who seconded the motion for the adjournment of Conference as a protest against the Acting Prime Minister's attitude, and had the Conference actually closed down, the Government would have received a decided answer of the Natives' attitude in the matter of these Bills. Some authorities hold that had the Conference been abandoned the Government would have withdrawn its consultation with the Natives. That may be so, but it would have exposed the unsuitability of the Pact Government to rule the country intelligently and peacefully. It would also have shown the world that the Natives possess backbone and dignity. The protest would have received more universal support and sympathy than the "armed protest" of 1914.

Incidentally we may mention that Mr. Sol T. Plaatje, one of the delegates, voluntarily informed our representative that should the Government not remove the inter-dependence clause and allow the Bills to be discussed, rejected or accepted separately, he would move for the adjournment of the Conference sine die. But when Mr. Plaatje confronted his demi-gods he became associated in a kind of plaintive thanksgiving motion which Mr. Roos contemptuously flung in his teeth, characterising it as a hybrid thanks-complaint motion.

The personnel of the Conference consisted of the "Old Brigade." The Government merely invited all those who attended previous Conferences to crawl up to Pretoria at the rate of 12/6 per diem, including board and lodging. What surprises us, however, is that the Government, knowing the Natives to be a working class, did not invite a single representative from any of the Native Trade Unions. We need not mention names, but we can say confidently that in the I.C.U. there are men with oratory and literary attainments equal to any of the delegates who attended the Pretoria Conference. Why they were not invited is a mystery to us. It is hoped, however, that before next Conference meets strong protest will be made against this kind of favouritism and side-stepping.

It is consoling, however, to know that whatever Conference did it had one voice on the Native Franchise and Land Bills, and categorically rejected these. All delegates were in sympathy with the Cape representatives on the matter of the franchise, which they characterised as the only connecting link between freedom and utter relegation into the oblivion of slavery and voicelessness. The Gov-

A W

The I.C.U. has secured workers of the Rand w years of hot air blasts called Native society "Bantu" newspapers c achieve.

It may not be general that throughout the Natives who were without notice had no or could obtain no red the Native Affairs Dept. In June of this year, the I.C.U. wrote to Hertzog on this matter, received a reply to the effect that the matter would be inquired into and that the reply would be given. After a lapse of about months, another letter was sent as a reminder, but was forthcoming. A third letter was then written to Tielman Roos (in his capacity as Acting Prime Minister for Native Affairs) pointing out that all Natives were treated with indifference by the Government.

This must have struck the honourable gentleman, who caused the following resolution to be made:

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latter was concerned, and it was only through the efforts of the I.C.U. that the hitherto one-sided contract has been altered to cut both ways, so that a Native can now claim pay in lieu of notice.

Even in the case of the Durban judgment above mentioned, it was through the efforts of the Natal Provincial Secretary of the I.C.U. that this point was gained. It now behoves the I.C.U. to carry the matter further and leave no stone unturned to break the walls of Jericho and overthrow the Pass Laws. Some years back, when the Natives in Johannesburg threw away their passes the Government promised a commission of enquiry with a view to overhauling and modifying the Pass Laws. All that resulted, however, was the tightening up of these regulations.

In conclusion it is imperative to state that we do not see any reason why a difference of compensation should obtain in labour and non-labour areas. As a matter of fact it is in labour areas where the Workmen's Compensation Act should really come into force. It is in these areas where Native workers are maimed and mangled, only to receive a few pounds as compensation for such mutilation. We state, without fear of contradiction, that the Native Labour Regulations Act was expressly passed to save the Chamber of Mines and other big employers of Native labour from doing their duty towards their Native employees in cases of accidents. While welcoming the Durban decision, we sincerely hope that some fearless member of Parliament will set about to have the Native Labour Regulations Act repealed and let all workmen be protected and covered by one Act of Parliament. Failing this, let the matter of Native compensation in labour areas also be taken to the Courts for a ruling. Even as we write we have a case in evidence where a Native labourer lost his thumb during the course of his duties, but since he received half wages for a month or two, the authorities think that is sufficient compensation according to the provisions of the Native Labour Regulations Act. We can cite many pitiful and scandalous instances of compensation (so-called), but space will not permit. It is hoped, however, to compile statistics of these cases and publish the facts one day.

Anyway, we are satisfied to know that the I.C.U. National Council intends to embark upon a policy of challenging all bad bye-laws, regulations and Acts of Parliament. Among these the Pass Laws come first, because all laws that interfere with the freedom of the subject are not good for humanity.

Pretoria Native Conference

For the first time since its birth the Pretoria Native Conference did not terminate in thin smoke. There was nearly a debacle, however, due to the refusal of the Acting Prime Minister to remove the inter-dependence clause which unreasonably links up all the four Bills.

Instead of pouring oil on the troubled waters, the Secretary for Native Affairs, who was in the chair, insulted the Natives by telling them that they obviously wanted to take up legislative powers instead of merely advisory. There was no reason for this snub, and Major Herbst could have pacified the Conference in a more diplomatic and dignified manner. We were quite surprised that no one gave a smart retort to the Chairman's snub. It was only Mr. Silby Msimang, a non-delegate, who the other day drew a hang-dog refutation from Major Herbst through the columns of "Umteleki." Major Herbst's letter was a schoolboy's denial of facts. He will in

ernment nominees were rebuked by the Chairman for not presenting the Government's side of the question as far as the intention of the legislature was concerned, and also the good points of the Bills. We can see the predicament of these delegates: Here were four inter-dependent measures teeming with injustice and political iniquity, and Natives were asked to say something good about them. Indeed they were faced with a regular jig-saw and Chinese puzzle because these Bills are so chaotic that what was good in certain clauses of one Bill was killed by certain clauses of another, and should the measures become law as they stand, either the lawyers will get mad or the judges will get confused.

We hope, however, that Parliament will recognise the recommendations of the Pretoria Conference and amend the Bills so as to be acceptable to the Natives. There can be no question of European sacrifice in this matter because where absolute justice is done no sacrifice can exist—except the imaginary "fears" and so-called "sacrifice" of a certain greedy and capitalist group in this country.

Offensive Methods of Tax Collectors

On the 25th of last month, while on a business visit to Port Elizabeth, the National Secretary of the I.C.U., Mr. Clements Kadale, and the Natal Provincial Secretary, Mr. Allison W. G. Champion, were accosted in the streets by two constables who demanded the production of their Poll Tax receipts.

To some people this may seem an insignificant matter, but when viewed from a serious standpoint it will be seen that the collection of Poll Tax in this manner is merely the thin edge of the wedge for introducing the Transvaal Pass Laws into the Cape Colony, with the Poll Tax receipt as a convenient guise for the pass. If this is the unkempt manner in which the Government has decided to collect taxes, then why is it not extended to all tax-payers, irrespective of colour, because the colour of the coin of the tax-payer is the same.

If the Port Elizabeth method is to be carried throughout the Union it would mean that in large towns decent and law-abiding Natives might be stopped and harassed at twenty different corners of the town on the same day. No European would stand such humiliation.

We are aware that many Natives try to evade the tax, but then many Europeans do the same. Why should men guilty of the same lapse or offence be treated in different ways just because of the colour of their skins? Is it not this kind of callous discrimination that daily widens the already wide breach between white and black in this country? We appeal to those in authority to rectify this unjust and tyrannical treatment of the Natives. Let the Government give its officers definite and sensible orders to deal with delinquents on one common basis. Failing this the collection of Poll Tax as practised at Port Elizabeth may lead to serious consequences.

We also fail to understand why the Natives of Port Elizabeth cannot petition the Government and lodge a strong and massed protest against this one-sided and unjust method of some of its officials.

Unfortunately, according to law, taxes must be paid, but let these be extracted from the Natives in the same polite manner as from the Europeans—by civil and not by criminal action and humiliation in public thoroughfares.

dressed to the Minister directed to invite your to Government Gazette Nos. 1888 and 1894 of lished in the Union G 1586 dated the 22 under which are pi certain amendments of lations in force in ar Transvaal proclaimed tion 12 of Act No. 21 of the purpose of meeting ion represented by

I have the honour Your obedient servan J. S. ALLISON
p.p. Secretary for Nat

Delud d White Law

Our Part contempor ward," in its eulogy Hertzog on his work perial Conference or says, the report " away with the question. It makes the n Bill, out of which national feeling has b up by the press, qu sary.

"Hence Labour reason to rejoice a General Hertzog for the contentious quest flag and secession sphere of practical po statesmanlike way an friction. With these removed the Labour concentrate upon it

IKEMISI E

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National Secretary: Complaints & Research Secretary: General Secy.

Walls of Jericho Falling!

A far-reaching decision was recently given by the Senior Magistrate of Durban, Mr. Cochrane, in the case where a Native in the employ of Messrs. Gilbert Hamer and Co. claimed £70 under the Workmen's Compensation Act for an injury to the eye, sustained while at work. The application was opposed by the insurance companies, who claimed that the applicant's proper remedy was the Native Labour Regulations Act. The Magistrate, however, held that Durban was not a labour area, and that the Native was entitled to sue under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Judgment was for the applicant, the amount to be settled between the parties. This was the first time the point was decided that a Native in that area had the right to sue under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

In contrast with the above it will be remembered that the Native Labour Regulations Act provides a very meagre scale of compensation—a scale that is scandalous to the last degree. For outright death the relatives of a Native MAY get £10. For total incapacity a sum ranging from £1 to £50. For almost any kind of accident the mines on the Witwatersrand pay a Native labourer £7 10s. Indeed it is doubtful whether the freedom of serfs in the dark ages was so curtailed by legislative enactments as is the case of the African workers in this country. Among the many obnoxious laws operating to the detriment of the African proletariat are: The Native Labour Regulations Act of 1911, the Pass Laws, the Masters and Servants' Act, and that dark horse of the N.R.C., the Recruiting System. So iniquitous are the Pass Laws that a contract of service between a Native and a European was only recognised as far as the latter was concerned, and it was only through the efforts of the I.C.U. that the hitherto one-sided contract has been altered to cut both ways, so that a Native can now claim pay in lieu of notice.

Even in the case of the Durban judgment above mentioned, it was through the efforts of the Natal Provincial Secretary of the I.C.U. that this point was gained. It now behoves the I.C.U. to carry the matter further and leave no stone unturned to break the walls of Jericho and overthrow the Pass Laws. Some years back, when the Natives in Johannesburg threw away their passes the Government promised a commission of enquiry with a view to overhauling and modifying the Pass Laws. All that resulted, however, was the tightening up of these regulations.

In conclusion it is imperative to state that we do not see any reason why a difference of compensation should obtain in labour and non-labour areas. As a matter of fact it is in labour areas where the Workmen's Compensation Act should really come into force. It is in these areas where Native workers are maimed and mangled, only to receive a few pounds as compensation for such mutilation. We state, without fear of contradiction, that the Native Labour Regulations Act was expressly passed to save the Chamber of Mines and other big employers of Native labour from doing their duty towards their Native employees in cases of accidents. While welcoming the Durban decision, we sincerely hope that some fearless member of Parliament will set about to have the Native Labour Regulations Act repealed and let all workmen be protected and covered by one Act of Parliament. Failing this, let the matter of Native compensation in labour areas also be taken to the Courts for a ruling. Even as we write we have a case in evidence where a Native labourer lost his thumb during the course of his duties, but since he received half wages for a month or two, the authorities think that is sufficient compensation according to the provisions of the Native Labour Regulations Act. We can cite many pitiful and scandalous instances of compensation (so-called), but space will not permit. It is hoped, however, to compile statistics of these cases and publish the facts one day.

Anyway, we are satisfied to know that the I.C.U. National Council intends to embark upon a policy of challenging all bad laws, regulations and Acts of Parliament. Among these the Pass Laws come first, because all laws that interfere with the freedom of the subject are not good for humanity.

Pretoria Native Conference

For the first time since its birth the Pretoria Native Conference did not terminate in thin smoke. There was nearly a debacle, however, due to the refusal of the Acting Prime Minister to remove the inter-dependence clause which unreasonably links up all the four Bills.

Instead of pouring oil on the troubled waters, the Secretary for Native Affairs, who was in the chair, insulted the Natives by telling them that they obviously wanted to take up legislative powers instead of merely advisory. There was no reason for this snub, and Major Herbst could have pacified the Conference in a more diplomatic and dignified manner. We were quite surprised that no one gave a smart retort to the Chairman's snub. It was only Mr. Silby Msimang, a non-delegate, who the other day drew a long refutation from Major Herbst through the columns of "Unteilbar". Major Herbst's letter as a schoolboy's denial of facts. He will in

due course be sorry for giving publicity to such nonsense.

The general tone of discussion was high and more constructive than the nonsense and compromises of previous years. Professor Jabavu soared high above his colleagues; this was no doubt due to the fact that he felt his responsibility to his people at this grave juncture of Native affairs. It was he, we believe, who seconded the motion for the adjournment of Conference as a protest against the Acting Prime Minister's attitude, and had the Conference actually closed down, the Government would have received a decided answer of the Natives' attitude in the matter of these Bills. Some authorities hold that had the Conference been abandoned the Government would have withdrawn its consultation with the Natives. That may be so, but it would have exposed the unfitness of the Pact Government to rule the country intelligently and peacefully. It would also have shown the world that the Natives possess backbone and dignity. The protest would have received more universal support and sympathy than the "armed protest" of 1914.

Incidentally we may mention that Mr. Sol T. Plaatje, one of the delegates, voluntarily informed our representative that should the Government not remove the inter-dependence clause and allow the Bills to be discussed, rejected or accepted separately, he would move for the adjournment of the Conference sine die. But when Mr. Plaatje confronted his demi-gods he became associated in a kind of plaintive thanksgiving motion which Mr. Root contemptuously flung in his teeth, characterising it as a hybrid thanks-complaint motion.

The personnel of the Conference consisted of the "Old Brigade." The Government merely invited all those who attended previous Conferences to crawl up to Pretoria at the rate of 12/6 per diem, including board and lodging. What surprises us, however, is that the Government, knowing the Natives to be a working class, did not invite a single representative from any of the Native Trade Unions. We need not mention names, but we can say confidently that in the I.C.U. there are men with oratory and literary attainments equal to any of the delegates who attended the Pretoria Conference. Why they were not invited is a mystery to us. It is hoped, however, that before next Conference meets strong protest will be made against this kind of favouritism and side-stepping.

It is consoling, however, to know that whatever Conference did it had one voice on the Native Franchise and Land Bills, and categorically rejected these. All delegates were in sympathy with the Cape representatives on the matter of the franchise, which they characterized as the only connecting link between freedom and utter relegation into the oblivion of slavery and voicelessness. The Government nominees were rebuked by the Chairman for not presenting the Government's side of the question as far as the intention of the legislature was concerned, and also the good points of the Bills. We can see the predicament of these delegates: Here were four independent measures teeming with injustice and political iniquity, and Natives were asked to say something good about them. Indeed they were faced with a regular jigsaw and Chinese puzzle, because these Bills are so chaotic that what was good in certain clauses of one Bill will be bad in certain clauses of another, and should the measures become law as they stand, either the lawyers will get mad or the judges will get confused.

We hope, however, that Parliament will recognise the recommendations of the Pretoria Conference and amend the Bills so as to be acceptable to the Natives. There can be no question of European sacrifice in this matter because where absolute justice is done no sacrifice can exist—except the imaginary "fears" and so-called "sacrifice" of a certain greedy and capitalist group in this country.

Offensive Methods of Tax Collectors.

On the 25th of last month, while on a business visit to Port Elizabeth, the National Secretary of the I.C.U., Mr. Clements Kadalie, and the Natal Provincial Secretary, Mr. Allison W. G. Champion, were accosted in the streets by two constables who demanded the production of their Poll Tax receipts.

To some people this may seem an insignificant matter, but when viewed from a serious standpoint it will be seen that the collection of Poll Tax in this manner is merely the thin edge of the wedge for introducing the Transvaal Pass Laws into the Cape Colony, with the Poll Tax receipt as a convenient guise for the pass. If this is the unkempt manner in which the Government has decided to collect taxes, then why is it not extended to all tax-payers, irrespective of colour, because the colour of the coin of the tax-payer is the same?

If the Port Elizabeth method is to be carried throughout the Union it would mean that in large towns decent and law-abiding Natives might be stopped and harassed at twenty different corners of the town on the same day. No European would stand such humiliation.

We are aware that many Natives try to evade the tax, but then many Europeans do the same. Why should men guilty of the same lapse or offence be treated in different ways just because of the colour of their skins? Is it not this kind of callous discrimination that daily widens the already wide breach between white and black in this country? We appeal to those in authority to rectify this unjust and tyrannical treatment of the Natives. Let the Government give its officers definite and sensible orders to deal with delinquents on one common basis. Failing this the collection of Poll Tax as practised at Port Elizabeth may lead to serious consequences.

We also fail to understand why the Natives of Port Elizabeth cannot petition the Government and lodge a strong and massed protest against this one-sided and unjust method of some of its officials.

Unfortunately, according to law, taxes must be paid, but let these be extracted from the Natives in the same polite, manner as from the Europeans—by civil and not by criminal action and humiliation in public thoroughfares.

publicity to such nonsense. The public interest was high and more constructive than that of previous years. Professor colleagues; this was no doubt due to the fact that his people at this grave was he, we believe, who seconded the Conference as a protest against the Bill, and had the Conference actually could have received a decided answer after these Bills. Some authorities even abandoned the Government would with the Natives. That may be so, unfitness of the Pact Government to do peacefully. It would also have possessed backbone and dignity. The more universal support and sympathy.

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A WRONG

RIGHTED

The I.C.U. has secured for the workers of the Rand what many years of hot air blasts by so-called "Native societies" and "Bantu" newspapers could not achieve.

It may not be generally known that throughout the Reef Natives who were dismissed without notice had no remedy, or could obtain no redress from the Native Affairs Department. In June of this year, however, the I.C.U. wrote to General Hertzog on this matter, and received a reply to the effect that the matter would be investigated and that the reply would be sent. After a lapse of about three months, another letter was written as a reminder, but no reply was forthcoming. A third letter was then written to the Hon. Tielman Roos (in his capacity as Acting Prime Minister and Minister for Native Affairs) pointing out that all I.C.U. letters were treated with quiescence by the Government.

This must have spurred the honourable gentleman, for he caused the following reply to be made:

Complaints and Research Secy., Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union,

16, Market Street,
Johannesburg.

Dismissal of Native Servants
Without Notice.

Withholding of Wages.

Sir.—With reference to your letter of the 22nd ultimo addressed to the Minister, I am directed to invite your attention to Government Gazette Notices Nos. 1888 and 1894 of 1926, published in the Union Gazette No. 1586 dated the 22nd ultimo, under which are promulgated certain amendments of the regulations in force in areas in the Transvaal proclaimed under Section 12 of Act No. 21 of 1928, for the purpose of meeting the position represented by your Union.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

J. S. ALLISON,
p.p. Secretary for Native Affairs.

Deluded White Labourites!

Our Pact contemporary, "Forward," in its eulogy of General Hertzog on his work at the Imperial Conference on relations, says, the report "finally does away with the question of secession. It makes the mooted Flag Bill, out of which so much national feeling has been stirred up by the press, quite unnecessary."

Hence Labour has every reason to rejoice and thank General Hertzog for removing the contentious question of the flag and secession from the sphere of practical politics in so statesmanlike way and without friction. With these bogies now removed the Labour Party can concentrate upon its economic

programme and unite again in an attack upon the citadel of capitalism."

And how will the Labour Party carry its "attack upon the citadel of capitalism"? We have no doubt it will concentrate its attacks upon the S.A.P., the mine magnates and the big finance. Deluded fools! Why exclude the landowners from the attacks, and these, by the way, are represented by the Nationalist Party. The Labour Party must mobilise a decisive attack upon the citadel of capitalism as a whole without sparing the landowners. To accomplish this work the Labour Party must break away from the Pact, standing alone against the enemy.

IKEMISI ELIKULU LAKWA TANDABANTU.

Lelikemisi elikulu iyaziwa ukakulu zintloko zeszive. Unkosi u Solomon ka Dinizulu wakwazulu kade ekona hapu kuleli kemisi, waza wazisa bonke abantu baki ukuti batenge imiti yabo kulona. Ngobu imiti yalo iyalapa ngeqinise. Unkosi u Kama wase ma-Xoseni naye kade ekona kuleli kemisi wazisa futi ukulunga kwemiti yalo.

No. 10 Dubulu 'Mtakati Pills Umutu. Wonyongo. Lama philisi abiziba ngokutu wu Dubulu Mtakati alunge impala ekukipeni iyangong nolugeza isisu. Aneqiniso lokusindisa. Inani 1/6, Nge posu 1/8.

THE SELBORNE PHARMACY

Chemists and Druggists,
211, COMMISSIONER ST.,
Cor. End Street,
JOHANNESBURG.



Levi yisitombi sika Nkosi U Solomon ka Dinizulu kanya Nonnini Kemisi, u Mr. Herman Burwitz, M.P.S., London. Levi tombe sitwate emyanganweni wa lali kemisi.

Chamber of Mines Sold By Its Guests

LABOUR M.L.A.'S EXPOSITION.

NATIVES' FOOD DISHED UP WITH SPADE!

When the I.C.U. representatives, giving evidence before the Economic and Wage Commission, exposed the manner in which Natives were fed in the Witwatersrand Gold Mine Compounds, the Chamber of Mines and its off-shoot, the Native Recruiting Corporation (N.R.C.) sent out emissaries to refute their allegation. Even the Director of Native Labour Major Cooke, was called on to throw in his weight against those whom he is supposed to be the "protector" of.

To-day, however, the Chamber of Mines is exposed and sold by one of its own M.L.A. guests in the person of Mr. W. J. Snow, member for Salt River. Addressing a meeting of his constituents last month at Salt River, he spoke of his visit to Johannesburg and the Reef with the members of Parliament and others who saw the mines, at the invitation of the Chamber of Mines.

"I have been wondering all along what was the real object of this visit to the mines, and why it was that we members of Parliament and editors of newspapers were taken up there and placed in the Carlton Hotel and treated like Lords and Dukes," he said. "I have wondered exactly what we were wanted for whether we were invited because they loved us, or whether there was not something else. This morning the final article on the gold-mining industry in the 'Cape Times,' in my opinion, gives the real reason why members of Parliament and editors of newspapers were brought together to visit the mines. At the present time there are lots of things in the air. There is a Government in power to-day which says that an industry must exist on a civilised basis. The time has passed when an industry can exist on slave labour."

"Even to-day, with all the improvements that have occurred, the gold mining industry rests on a foundation of what is nothing more nor less than slave labour—black labour. They are not free men at all; they are not men, they have no rights at all. Men who work on the mines simply have duties to perform. I have gone to the Government Areas mine right underground, and I found down there a raw native lying on his back four or five thousand feet below, holding the great drill boozing a hole through the hard rock, and getting ready for the blasting, with white miners supervising.

"I have heard a lot of talk about white miners not doing any work. I did not see any white men loafing in the mines up there. They have all to work hard, even if it is only supervising the native. They have to provide the brains, and the natives supply the manual force."

FEEDING OF THE NATIVES.

After the natives had done their hard day's work, the speaker added, they went to their compounds—they were supposed to be free men! He saw them line up for their food; they passed a window and a man stood with a spade. As they come up with a tin he took the spade and shot off a great lump of mealie meal, or whatever it was, and flopped it in to the dish. (Laughter.)

"That is the foundation on which the gold mining industry is laid," proceeded Mr. Snow. "It is a pretty rotten foundation. When people start talking about the FF flag, and things of that kind, we have to remember that no country can become great which is built up on such a rotten foundation as that."

To-day the final article in the 'Cape Times' gives the show

away. In effect it says that what is wanted is for the trade unions to stop their agitation, and the Labour Party to stop talking about this thing. Their attitude is: "We want all the restrictions removed, get as many natives in as you can to get the gold out of the ground, and let the rest of the country go to the devil. Trade unions and the Labour Party will never, as long as they have any breath left in them, give way and allow this state of affairs."

STOP TO "SLAVE SYSTEM."

We have got to a certain pass now, and this country is going to be built up on a civilised basis. We are going to put a stop to this slave system.

"That is the real reason," the speaker continued, "why we men were invited by the Chamber of Mines—because they want to do just as they like with the industry; get their labour where they like, and let the rest of the country go hang. The Labour Party is not going to allow that. We shall fight to the bitter end. We shall see that the flag stands for freedom of labour and the freedom of the people who will live in South Africa long after the millionaires have departed."

[Some time ago the Rev.

Wilfrid Parker wrote to the Chamber of Mines organ, "Umteteli wa Bantu," stating that the men were well and decently fed and cared for on the mines. This journal refuted that statement. Who is right now, the three I.C.U. officials and Mr. Snow, or the Rev. Wilfrid Parker? Will "Umteteli" please oblige? —Ed. "W.H."

How to Kill a Society

HOMELY CHAT WITH I.C.U. MEMBERS.

The notices following were found posted up in one of the trade union offices, and is quoted by the "Southwark Diocesan Gazette," which as the "Gazette" sensibly remarks, may have application outside the sphere of trade unionism:

Don't come to the meetings. But if you do come, come late.

If the weather doesn't suit you, don't think of coming.

If you do attend a meeting, find fault with the work of the officers and other members.

Never accept an office, as it is easier to criticise than to do things.

Nevertheless, get sore if you are not appointed on a committee; but if you are, do not attend committee meetings.

If asked by the chairman to give your opinion regarding some important matter, tell him you have nothing to say. After the meeting tell everybody how things ought to be done.

Do nothing more than is absolutely necessary, but when other members roll up their sleeves and unselfishly use their ability to help matters along, how that the association is run by a clique.

Hold back your dues as long as possible, or don't pay at all.

If you receive service without joining, don't think of joining.

Keep your eyes open for something wrong, and when you find it, resign.

When you attend a meeting, vote to do something, and then go home and do the opposite.

Agree to everything said at the meeting, disagree with it outside.

When asked for information, don't give it.

Condemn the association for the incompleteness of its information.

Talk co-operation for the other fellow with you, but never co-operate with him.

When everything else fails, blame the secretary.

Answers to Correspondents.

ESSEX.—While we accept and invite all shades of opinion in this journal, we do not necessarily place our columns open to premature or immature expositional. —Ed. "W.H."

This Electoral Act

The Electoral Act is in force again, owing to the Provincial Council Elections, which take place on February 15th, 1927. Until that date any printed matter that may have a bearing on the election results must have the name and address of the writer.

It seems that this Act is anomalous and may soon be torn to pieces by the lawyers. There is no censor appointed by the Government to decide what news may or may not affect an election. It is left to the editor or proprietor of a newspaper to decide, and should their judgment be in conflict with that of the Government official of the Interior Department then a prosecution will follow. It is beyond the powers of an editor or newspaper proprietor to see eye to eye with Government officials always, as to whether certain news has or will have a bearing on an election. That being the case, the demands of the Act, in the absence of an appointed Government censor, seem to be ultra-vires.

(Head and news by H. D. Tymzushe, 16, Market Street, Johannesburg, for "Workers' Herald.")

PALACE GARAGE

(F. ABRAHAMS, Prop.)

All Kinds of Bodies Built. Car Painting a Specialty.

REFITTING AND REPAIR WORKSHOP ONLY.

CYCLE & MOTOR REPAIRS TO ALL MAKE OF CARS, AND GARAGING.

SPECIALIST IN Ford and Dodge Car complete Overhauls.

All work done here at moderate prices and satisfaction guaranteed.

Cor. Wale & Buitengracht Streets, (Opposite Palace Bioscope)

CAPETOWN.

BATININA Abasebenzi?

Bati: U Hertsogo uyabuya ukuvela pesheya. Luvuyo kums diagusha. Ka loku abanyabacinga ukuba uyokucela amasingelo okubhubhisa u Ntu.

The Nyasaland Sentence

I.C.U. Protest Referred to in House of Commons

It will be remembered that a few months ago a Nyasaland Native named I. M. Lawrence was convicted and sentenced to a term of three years' imprisonment with hard labour for being found in possession of, and importing copies of the "Negro World" (Philadelphia) and the "Workers' Herald" (Johannesburg). Due to representations and protests made by the head office of the I.C.U. to the Colonial Secretary and to the British Labour Party, the matter has now received the attention of the House of Commons.

He added that the papers mentioned were not prohibited in the district, but the Ordinance empowered the local Government to prohibit distribution if it thought it would produce trouble.

It would be unconstitutional and premature for us to comment on the case at this juncture seeing that Mr. Amery expects a report on the case from the Governor of Nyasaland. However, it is our duty to draw the attention of all ranks and file of the I.C.U. to the importance of this matter, and to ask them to WATCH WITH US FOR THE DAWN BREAKETH, according to the last words of the late Edmund Garrett, "The Little Hour that breaks the heart, comes just before the dawn."

A Confession of a Reactionary

(A. J. PHOOFOLO.)

It has been my experience that there is a vacillate element in any organisation, whether black or white. The aim of this element is to find fault with leaders of such organisations or societies, and to create dissatisfaction among the rank and file.

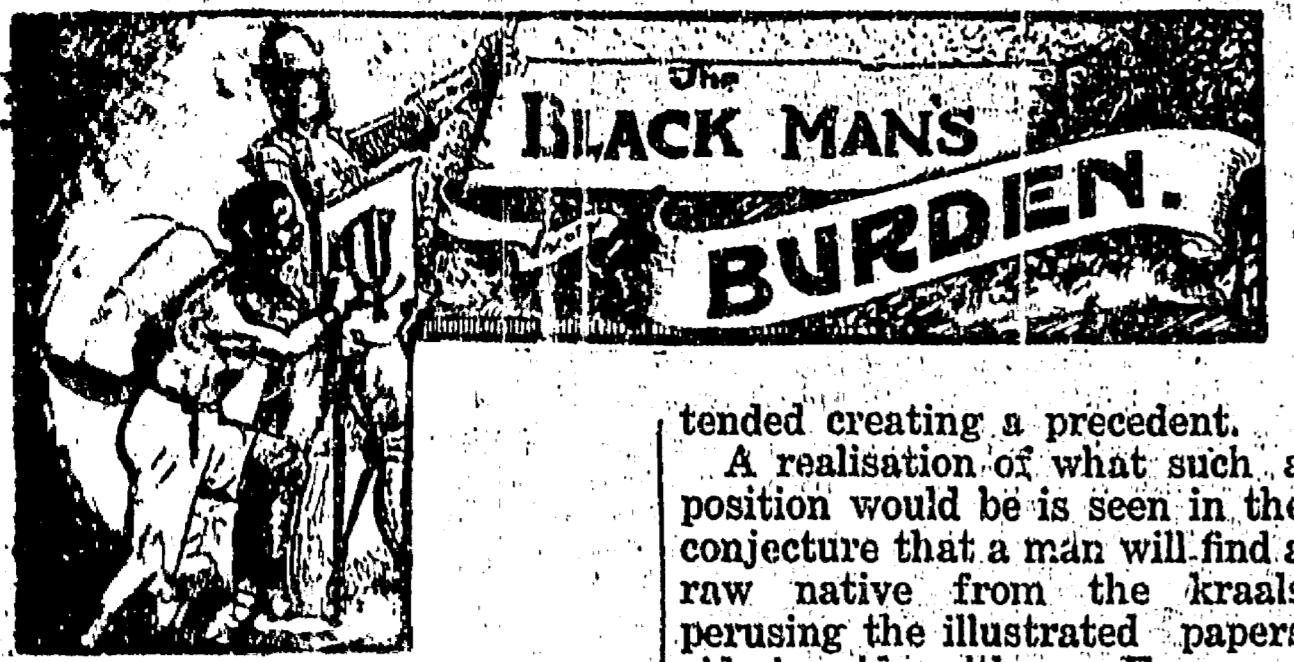
This, together with the incessant demand for redress of contradictory complaints, with a tendency to mistrust the leaders, though not having that aim, nevertheless must have the result of ushering the masses to the field of spoils of organisation or society.

These people who profess to know better than others, the qualities of a leader and design methods of leading, hopelessly fail to take their ground; consequently they are turned over and made to look like popinjays on the platform. Finally they become so contradictory that they find themselves solemnly denouncing the democratic principles of their own organisation or party or society. Ultimately, by their recantation of social and democratic reaction, reconfess their faith in the bourgeois philosophy as

the only salvation. This element oft-times, when realising they are in the wrong, generally make up for the weakness of their speeches, and attack the leaders violently and not always in elegant terms.

I firmly believe that discipline and orderliness is a very necessary thing in every condition of life, and it behoves organisations, parties or societies, at their conventions, to shake and clear this element because it does more harm than good.

For impersonating Major Rood, of the Defence Force, Vereeniging, and for buying certain articles on the Major's name, Edward O'Brien, a miner, was convicted. According to the "Star," O'Brien was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and one month's imprisonment (to run consequently). Next time he does that the sentence will run "consecutively," unless those compositors want it to run "consequently" again.



OPEN THE DOOR

Or Give Us Our Own.

The following is a report we call from the Natal "Advertiser" of the 10th ultmo:

NATIVE ORGANISER'S ASPIRATIONS.

WANTS ACCESS TO THE LIBRARY.

A PLEASANT PROSPECT FOR READERS!

Every native in South Africa will be permitted to make full use of the Durban Public Library if the aspirations of Allison W. G. Champion, the native Provincial secretary of the I.C.U., are realised.

Champion was recently refused permission to enjoy the privileges of the library.

In discussing his attitude this morning, Champion said he had handed the matter over to his legal advisers. He was glad the Corporation had been forced to take up a similar attitude. If his legal advisers told him that the Corporation had no right in putting him out he intended appealing to the law at once.

"I feel," he said, "that the by-laws in connection with the library are ultra vires. I shall establish a precedent so that every native in the country will be allowed to go into the library."

NO PRECEDENT.

When previously asked if he was agitating in this connection with a view to benefiting his own reading, Champion laughed and said that he would not say he in-

ADVERTISING THEM

In a recent Reuter's message in the Johannesburg daily papers we learn that Messrs. Nyombolo and Newana intend, among other things, "to combat as firmly as possible the teachings and propaganda of Kadale and other officials of the I.C.U., and the growth of Communistic and Bolshevik ideas amongst the Native population."

Now, we would not worry about these gentlemen (although this article will be an advertisement that they sorely need) because their views to the Natives are as vacuous as vacuum, and no amount of spluttering on their part will stampede the members of any of the existing Native organisations. What we would emphasise, however, is whether Chief Ngangomihla knows that he is chasing the shadow of two political fledglings, whose propaganda is as irresponsible as the skylarking of school boys?

Both these gentlemen have shifted their views and activities so much so that they really do not know where they are at present. It seems that they do not care what political path they tread as long as they scramble along. It is immaterial to them whether their manoeuvres lead them—and the sprinkling of misguided ones who blindly crawl after them—to victory or destruction. There is a game of political gambling, the goal of which they do not know until they blunder into it. It may be heaven and it may be hell. What sane people can follow men who gamble with the destiny of the Natives in this manner? From their past feverish and

thoughtless activities in politics (an undertaking which they do not know from a crow) it is more likely that they will lead the people into doom than anywhere else.

We are aware, however, that as long as any political little imps condemn trade unionism they will receive the blessing and support of the capitalist press, who are under the thumb of the Chamber of Mines. It may come to pass that our two friends will soon experience the "pains of office," and that may make them sadder but wiser men. Meanwhile both these erstwhile "COMRADES" of the I.C.W.U., an industrial organisation which they left to look after itself, cannot show good cause why the people should absorb their anti-trades union propaganda—which is a lump of cotted nonsense.

To be fair to them we may state that should they adhere to their job or organising the voters of the Cape, they may yet achieve happier and holier things. But let them leave trades unionism severely alone, because they have failed badly in that field, and they have betrayed the workers.

Unbelievable Iniquities of Pass Laws

Those who still have a good word for the pass system will soon change their minds if they only take the trouble of enquiring diligently into the working of the system.

Real Leaders Boycotted by the Press

Native Duples Given Prominence

Below we reproduce a short repartee which appeared in the "Eastern Province Herald" of November 27th last, being (so-called) addresses given by the I.C.U. National Secretary and the Provincial Secretary for Natal, at Port Elizabeth City Hall. We merely reproduce this reported speech to prove that our daily press is not concerned to give publicity to Native aspirations as voiced by its recognised leaders, but to the contrary our yellow press will rejoice in the arrest of Native leaders which its foolish editors and reporters will display in heavy black types in our morning and evening dailies. After one had read this repartee we reproduce below, one took it for granted that what concerned Messrs. Clements Kadale and A. W. G. Champion in their speeches at Port Elizabeth was about the supposed arrest for failing to pay Poll Tax, whereas the main theme of these I.C.U. workers is not governed by democracy but is being governed by the Dutch community who are oppressive to the black race. I feel that the reason that many Natives did not come to the meeting to-night is because of the reign of terror in Port Elizabeth. It is not due to the fact that the admission fee is a shilling but because of the fact that there is a reign of terror here. (Applause.)

Inter alia in his remarks, A. W. G. Champion, Provincial Secretary for Natal, said they had been arrested that morning. They had been asked to produce their Poll Tax receipts. "This is the first time I have come to P.E.," continued the speaker, "and I had to answer questions from people who are really irresponsible people—backsliders."

The other day our attention was drawn to a sad case. A certain Native who had a shoemaker's shop of his own was in the habit of taking out a monthly pass for himself at 2/- per month. Due to bad business times he missed four months, but when business became better he came to the Johannesburg Pass Office and paid the arrears of 8/-. But when he applied for a new pass the Pass Officer gave him a "Permit to Seek Employment." That meant that he was not allowed to go on with his shoemaker's shop again, but that he had to seek employment under a "boss."

The cruelty of the system is evident. For the simple reason that this Native failed to pay his pass fees for a few months he is now deprived of earning an honest living on his own trade. When the Pass Officer was asked why this was so, he replied that he had received "instructions" to that effect. Of course, the Pass Officer was merely carrying out his instructions and cannot be blamed, but those who issue such unjust instructions would be responsible if this particular Native now embarks on a career of violence and crime.

We know from experience that many white employers often fail to register their Natives and pay for their passes. When they are detected all the Pass Office can do is to make them pay up arrears. What effect would it have if such employers were also debarred from employing any Natives in the future?

This glaring injustice is unbelievable, but it exists. We hope the Minister for Native Affairs would look into this deplorable circumstance.

READER.

ENYASA.

I Qumru Le I.C.U. e Rautini liwutstle pezulu umcimbi wokugwetywa komuntu emnyarawa wase Nyasa ongu Macdonald Lawrence yi Jeji yelozwe omniku iminyaka emitatu entolongweni nokugxotwa-kwiliwze lokuzalwa kwide, ngesizatu sokutengisa ipepe laba sebenzi beli lizwe i "Workers' Herald." Aba I.C.U. babale e Ngilani Kumpatiswa we Koloni ze Britani ngale ntshutshiso.

ngamandla ndinawo nda balela e Capetown, East London, Port Elizabeth zonke ezo ndawo zandi yalela e Bayi. Nakona ndakuba ndi balele kona nda fumana impendulo eginyekayo. Sekukubi ukuba kupina apo singa begela kuyo kubo u-manyano apa silu funa ngamandla. Zinkosi, andazi inene ukuba ndinga tinina ukuze ku vaakele oku ezindhllebeni ze Nkokeli. Unzi wase Rafu usoko upetsiwa, andi yazi imbangi, zonke ezinye indawo zinento ezitembe kuyo. Ngoko ke Mhleli ndinga vuya lendawo ivakale, de nalapa kubeko into eyenzekayo ngokujongene nesi ikalo. Ndine nyanga ezi 7-ndilapa, akuko ntshukumo konke apa. Ngoko zinkosi zam le ndawo ayiko ngapandise kango kuba kunga bina kufika mntu. Oka Dipa, kade simkangele ke naye kubonakala ukuba ingxaki zimbambile, ke kubi ukuba anga sabi sasi xeleta. Kubu mntu wake wafundela umzi ngencwadi endayi fumana koka Lujiza kwada kona kweka Dipa. Kwabonakala ukuba okunene selungene umanyano apa. Kekaloku ngoku yinkohla, kuba ukade asike akatumele nazvi. Sifumane sema kwenkubi. Inkohla kuba eliyinene siyalu funa apa umanyano lwe I.C.U. apa konke konke akuko nanye into ebutebarwa kumzi ontsundu walapa. Kudala inkosi zam ndizama engangakuba ndinamoto hdiyaziyo, koke ndi katzawa kubukbona, emapepeni imizamo eyenzi zi nkokeli, kodwa apa yinqaba Ndziva ndi cinga kakubu ngoka Kadale, andazi yinina engaba ise ndihleli yokuza apa e Rafu.

Apa yonke into iyazenzela ngokungabiko kuselo nolalupina, ublobo. Ngoko zinkokeli ukuko ndawo sinoku henela ngapandhle kokuba sibene kuni, ngoko ke ingalendawo ingavakala. Siyalu apa singa singa viwa neseti isi kalo. Lendawo ivakale kubeko imigudu eyati ivakale nakuti apa.

Nkosi Sikelela i Africa.
OWASE RAFU.

(Uti malinga talwa igama lako, kanti ukwa yinkokeli nawe. Uligwala kusinina mfo wetu? Bhalela-kwakona e Bhai ufuke namagama abantu abalufunayo umanyano.—Mhleli, W.H.)

(Continued from page 5)

Nkosi Sikelela i Africa.

OWASE RAFU.

(Uti malinga talwa igama lako, kanti ukwa yinkokeli nawe. Uligwala kusinina mfo wetu? Bhalela-kwakona e Bhai ufuke namagama abantu abalufunayo umanyano.—Mhleli, W.H.)

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The Book Sh

Our extracts this mo all from the "North A Review," the great quarterly magazine of four articles on the Ku Klans. That the best America are all in favour uplift of the black man plainly seen in the paragraphs.

The writers quoted are Scott, a Jesuit priest; D. man, a Jewish rabbi; and E. Burghardt du Bois, the writer and editor. Other not quoted but equally include a professor of economy from one of universities.

Next month I hope to short article on the use tionaries and encyclopaedias encourage the regular them in the Reading Room. From "Catholics and Klux-Klux," by Father J. Scott, S.J.

Abraham Lincoln, in to Joshua Speed, Aug 1855, referring to an oation similar to the Ku-K said: "I am not a Know- that is certain. How co How can any man who the oppression of negro favour of degrading cl white people? Our pro degeneracy appears to m rapid. As a nation we are declaring that 'all men created equal.' We no tically read it, 'all men created equal except negro. When the Know-Nothin control, it will read, 'All created equal except negro foreigners and Catholics. It comes to this, I shall emigrating to some where they make no p loving liberty."

From "The Ku-Klux-K Paradox," by Rev. Dr. Silverman.

"On what plea can the Kluxers continue to engage in hostility against the negro country?" On the grou the negro is inferior in r so, why should the super Kluxer be so exercised at presence of an inferior If the white man is the man, he is in no danger supplanted or injured by species. Does the Klan fear the vote of the citizens? That vote proved to be formidable, confined exclusively to party. Or is the Klan afraid that it cannot the proximity of the o race, even when seg voluntary or enforced, barriers that are almost passable? It behoves the Klan to be tolerant of the which some of his own fathers brought to this from Africa and enslaved several hundred years. American be tolerant a peasant and, above all, let kind to a people that only be permitted to work out salvation in peace under protection of the Stars and And it must be said in all

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 ment Form and Samples to—
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The Book Shelf

Our extracts this month are all from the "North American Review," the great American quarterly magazine. The last issue of this magazine contained four articles on the Ku-Klux Klan. That the best brains of America are all in favour of the uplift of the black man will be plainly seen in the following paragraphs.

The writers quoted are Father Scott, a Jesuit priest; Dr. Silberman, a Jewish rabbi; and Dr. W. E. Burghardt du Bois, the negro writer and editor. Other writers not quoted but equally emphatic include a professor of political economy from one of the big universities.

"The Klan has deserved condemnation and punishment for its political and other secret machinations against the negro, for instigating racial prejudice, and now that it has entered upon a religious crusade against Jews and Catholics, and against the Constitution of the nation, it has invited additional exaction and progressive punishment even up to its total extinction."

"Let the Klansmen remember that, after all, Catholic, Jewish, negro and atheistic or non-religious citizens are also true Americans—as genuine Americans as the Klansmen claim to be. The American Constitution does not discriminate against the religious or non-religious citizen. It is opposed to a religious test for public office; it is based on the principle of separation of State from Church. The Government, to be sure, is courteous to religious sects and grants to all equal protection—and it behoves religion to be courteous to the Government and it is the duty of all sects to obey and preserve intact the principles and articles of the Federal law. The Klan, by injecting into the political life of these States a religious issue, convicts itself thereby of being un-American in principle and act. The Ku-Kluxers violate Americanism in order to enforce their stamp of Americanism."

From "The Ku-Klux-Klan: A Paradox," by Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman.

"On what plea can the Ku-Kluxer continue to engender animosity against the negro in this country? On the ground that the negro is inferior in race? If so, why should the superior Ku-Kluxer be so exercised about the presence of an inferior people? If the white man is the better man, he is in no danger of being supplanted or injured by a lower species. Does the Klan perhaps fear the vote of the coloured citizens? That vote has not proved to be formidable, nor is it confined exclusively to any one party. Or is the Klan so plannish that it cannot tolerate the proximity of the coloured race, even when segregation, voluntary or enforced, creates barriers that are almost impassable? It behoves the American to be tolerant of that race which some of his own forefathers brought to this country from Africa and enslaved for several hundred years. Let the American be tolerant and resolute and, above all, let him be kind to a people that only asks to be permitted to work out its own salvation in peace under the protection of the Stars and Stripes. And it must be said in all justice

(Continued on page 4, column 4)

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Native Crime

Its Cause and Cure

(By H.D.T.)

Under the above heading, a "Special Investigator" has been writing a series of articles in the "Rand Daily Mail." To the credit of this writer it must be said that he has gone very fully and ably into the causes (or some of the causes) of lawlessness. Briefly, the writer so far has advanced the following major causes:

1. Squalor of the slums.
2. Liquor.
3. The question of punishment — how the Law manufactures criminals.

4. Lack of recreation avenues.

These four heads may be said to be the chief causes of crime as advanced by "Special Investigator." He deals fully and fairly with numbers one, three and four. But, like most narrow-minded Native experts, he falls flat when confronted by the liquor question. Here he becomes a "manufacturer" of crime himself. He would tighten up the Liquor Ordinance so as to make it difficult for Natives to procure liquor. Not for a moment will he consider or admit that as long as the European can obtain liquor so long will the Native also get it most easily. This is a phase of the problem most writers run away from.

So far as he has written, I do not see anywhere that "Special Investigator" has condemned the Pass Laws and low wages as being contributory to lawlessness and crime. Yet in reality that is the case. It is most disgusting that a man who has saddled himself with the task of "Special Investigator" should side-step the very causes of crime and only attack that aspect of the question that does not call for much courage or intelligence.

Recently I saw a photograph published in the "Rand Daily Mail"; it depicted about fifty of the adherents of the Bantu Men's Social Centre listening to a lecture by a certain European gentleman, during the course of which he said the Natives were as yet only children and should be treated as such. In the front row of the picture I noticed Mr. R. V. Selope-Thema and Mr. Stephen Mtoba. There were these men, one a delegate to the recent Pretoria Conference, and the other an official of the Zibi Scheme at Rustenburg, listening to a silly glib-tongued orator who tells them that they were mere children. It is this kind of orator and writers like "Special Investigator," who only have the courage and intelligence to approach the so-called Native problem from its blind side, who create chaos. They have not the pluck and sense to point out the numerous and aggravating injustices of the Pass Laws, the scandalous wage paid by the Chamber of Mines and other big employers of Native labour, the one-sided liquor laws, and the heavy taxation with which the Natives are burdened, causing them in many instances to resort to violence and robbery in order to face the tax collectors of the Native Affairs Department. All these facts are neatly sidestepped by "experts" like "Special Investigator" and the gentleman who calls the Natives "children."

However, we are thankful to "Investigator" for his efforts, but we are decidedly disappointed with him for wilfully, or through woeful ignorance, sidetracking such important heads as I have endeavoured to disclose. It is this kind of cowardly and slovenly work during the past that gave birth to what is to-day erroneously styled the "Native Question or Problem." There is no "problem" at all. It is a certain class of man who cannot or will not see that Native progress is not stationary, and that as time goes on, he will be entitled, and will demand, the

(Continued on page 4, column 4)

Sports News

We welcome contributions from all lovers of any kind of Sports in these columns. Brevity, of course, must be observed.—Sports Editor.] Records of Famous Black Boxers

PETER JACKSON.

Peter Jackson, the cleverest Negro fighter that ever lived. Born July 3rd, 1861, Porto Rico, West Indies. Held heavyweight championship of Australia. John L. Sullivan refused to meet Jackson on account of his colour, for the world's championship. He fought and defeated some of the best men of his day, with a record of 65 fights.

JOE JEANETTE.

Joe Jeannette, whose record cannot be passed over, was born in 1881. Height 5ft. 10in., weight about 14st.; was commonly known as the black devil on account of his colour. Fought some of the best men at his weight in his day, with 162 fights to his credit.

JACK JOHNSON.

Born March 31st, 1878, Galveston, Texas, U.S.A. Height 6ft. 1/2in., weight 15st. Won world's heavyweight championship from Tommy Burns, the European heavyweight champion, in 1908. Lost same to Jess Willard 1915. Fought no less than 100 fights in his day.

SAM LANGFORD,

another remarkably clever boxer with a splendid record to his name. A Negro, born March 4th, 1886, Weymouth, U.S.A.; height 5ft. 6in.; heavyweight. He fought some of the cleverest men in the ring; although not a champion he had over 200 fights.

HARRY WILLS.

Harry Wills, the Negro boxer, was born in 1892; height 6ft. 3in., weight 15st. Has had 162 fights and won most of them by the knock-out.

TOMMY BURNS (European).

Tommy Burns won the world's heavyweight championship from Marvin Hart in 1906, and lost the title to the American Negro champion, Jack Johnson, at Rushcutters Bay, Sydney, Australia, in 1908.

DIXIE KID (the Black Boy).

Dixie Kid, born December 23rd, 1883, Fulton, Missouri, U.S.A.; height 5ft. 8in., weight 10st. 5lb. Claimed the world's welterweight championship after defeating another clever Black Boy in the person of Joe Walcott, 1904. He had a record of over 200 fights.

SAM MCVEY.

Never a champion, but fought all comers, both black and white, and many a one staggered under his heavy punch in the boxing ring. A Black man, born 1885, California; height 5ft. 11in., weight 14st. 9lb., with a fighting record of 100 contests.

OAMA LETHEBA.

Oitsoteling ka mokhohlo-thoane kapa ka litlokotsi malengha Moriana oa Chamberlain, Colic, le Diarrhoea Demedy o ka malatheba leo 'me o afalefa. O ke ke oa lula kantle ho moriana o-na haeba o tsosyona ke mahloka a joalo. O rekisoa ke Likemisa ka ofela le Mavenkele.

LISINDISA INCITO
EKUGQIBELENI.

Kufuneka nje intwana, encinane ye malu ukugcina iyeza lika Chamberlain le Sisu se Gazi ne Ntlungu esiswini endlwini yako, laye lisindisa incito ekugqibeleni. Sokolo lipilisa laye lipilisa kam-sinyawa. Litengisawa zi Kemisi zo.

NEWS and the DOINGS of the I.C.U.

A HUGE LABOUR STRUGGLE

Organising Campaign in the Transvaal

(By The Provincial Secretary)

Amongst the people in the worst slums, in the most sweated industries in the world of underpaid rural labour, there seems to be looming up an indignation against humiliation and a desire for the consolidation of our forces. Such into animalism, these toilers of the soil are beginning to realise the danger of dis-organisation, and, fired with a determination to break the shackles of slavery, they are stretching out their hands of comradeship and brotherhood towards the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union. The pioneers of this gigantic labour movement were perfectly clear as to their objective. Of course, I must confess right here that every labour movement is charged periodically with neglecting this and that line of development, ignoring certain weapons in the huge labour struggle. The emancipation of the African workers must be the work of the workers themselves. Truly, they had been uprooted and scattered. In the first bewilderment of the transition they had been overwhelmed by the vastness of the powers which had taken possession of them, and made them machines for it's ends.

Then, little by little, as use and wont made terrors commonplaces, and multiplying exactions made misery too fierce to be borne, they looked for a way of escape. If not back to the air and the fields, at any rate forward to a state of things in which a worker need not be either an ass stumbling, flogged, beneath burdens, or a machine worn out in heat, clatter and grime, and so flung aside in contempt. They saw their way in a flash—in the solidarity of the wage-slave lay the magic which could alone bring them relief from all they suffered, and satisfaction for all they craved. They proposed, these pioneers of black trade unionism, quite soberly and prosaically—yet with an intensity of insight that may well command admiration—that all African workers throughout the four Provinces, the Native Territories and Protectorates, to be unionised under one big Industrial Union.

FEMALE WORKERS.

It is a disquieting fact that hitherto we have failed to draw into our ranks the female workers, who in other countries are to be found in the vanguard of the organised proletariat. Just imagine how effectively our programme could be carried out if all the female domestic labourers in Parktown, Yeoville, etc., were properly organised. They, we must admit, whether we like it or not, are indispensable in the huge struggle for the abolition of the capitalistic monkey tricks of enslavement. It is, however, a source of gratification that in Johannesburg a move is afoot to form a Witwatersrand Female Organising Committee. Special commendation is also due to Mrs. Siluma and Mrs. L. M. Mkwanzai, Chairlady and Secretary of the Women's Section respectively, on their gigantic task to organise African female workers in the Eastern Transvaal. I cannot help mentioning a similar endeavour by the female workers of Davey. The battle is declared. It is a matter of participating or going backward as traitors and cowards not worthy to eat bread and butter, but condemned as sweepers of the houses of the Amonites, the Geshems and the Arabians.

NEW BRANCHES.

My three months' tour in Eastern and Northern Transvaal has just been completed. We can now claim, with justification too, that our new branches, such as Middelburg, Bethal, Ermelo, Hendrina, Piet Retief, Trichard and Davel as strongholds of the organisation. Standing out most conspicuously is the fact that my Middelburg persecution—which resulted in my arrest twice—rather stimulated our propaganda, defying absolutely what the enemies intended. He indeed is a smart policeman who can arrest the spread of ideas.

Baptised on the holy altar of

Bati: Umbuso wase Russia usand' ukugxota ingqanga zom-buso ngokusike kubonakale ukuba inteto zabo kuba senzani azinancasa.

Bati: Iyavuta i I.C.U. kulo lonke ngoku. Kuzo zonke indawo abantu ba ngena, ngama waka. Luyakula Umanyano, akuko matandabuzo.

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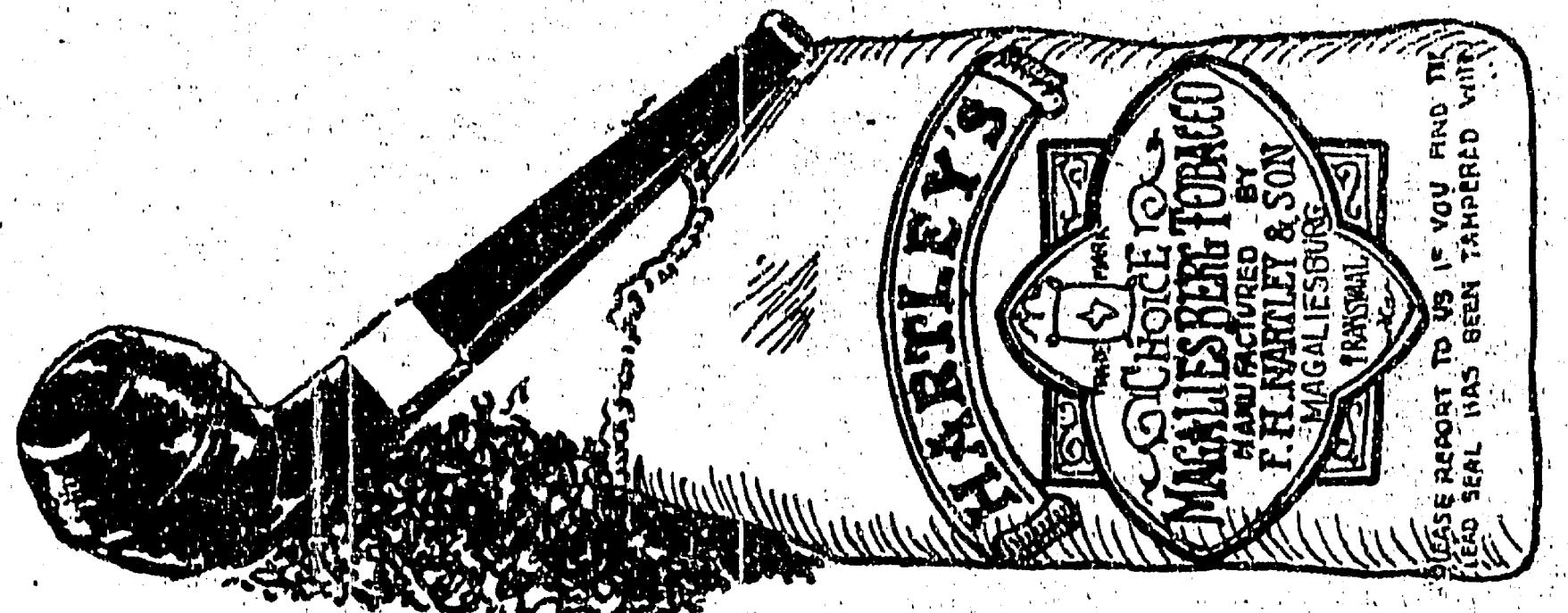
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Re bone Maselinyaneng sebo-peho sa pitso ea Lemo sena, hore e-ka hoja Barumuoa baile ba ithatafatsa lipelo, banteta lifuba, ba bua ka sebete hofeta-mehla. Pitso e-na e ne e bitaitsoe ke 'Muso' ka kheli ea November, 1926. Ba ile ba khorohela litemane tse ling tsai Lihloho tse 'Ne tsa mororo oa puso en General Herzog. Han-ho-ho, temana e lebaneng le tlosi ea vouto ea Batsla ba Koleae, le karolo e ma loka le Lefatse. Ho utloahala hore poko li ne li kopane, tsa thulana ha bohloko-hloko, ho ho bat-lileng ho hlahiha moferrefere. Eare leboima, eo e neng e jariloe ke hoja hanna ba fufuletsoe, Mon-banna bana. 'Me ho ea utloahala

goli e Moholo oa Native Affairs a senya "mooi ka Leleke," a re, e ka hoja Barumuoa baile ba iketsa baloilo ba laolang, hatha ke baeltsi feela. Pitso e-na e re bontsitsi hore, barumuoa ba ile teng ba ithukiseltse ho ea sebeltsi sechaba so bona. Ba ne ba senoletsoe ruti, hore ba tie ba bone leru la lefu le okametseng sechaba so rona. Re sitoa ea neng a nkile setulo. Hoja ea koaoahe, ho ka be ho re rutile hore, baahi bane ba tia hanueloa ho ba lepuo le 'Muso', empa e ne e tla tseno ho lichaba tse ka ntle hore Pact Government e hlotsoe ke ho busa baahi ba hore haeba li "foor ouse" lillabana, li "aagtrose" ke tsona tse sa sesinyeheng ka morao, 'me koloi e sitoa ho ka nyolohau seretseng. Ho utloahala hore "Mheli" ke eena ea ileng a tisita tsitsinyo ca hore pitso e suthusetsoe nakong e ngoe. Hoo ho re bontsa hore Barumuoa ba ne ba hlabehile ke pue ea Morena Major Herbst, eo e neng e le eena ea neng a nkile setulo. Hoja ea kajeno, ho ka be ho re rutile hore, baahi bane ba tia hanueloa ho ba lepuo le 'Muso', empa e ne e tla tseno ho lichaba tse ka ntle hore Pact Government e hlotsoe ke ho busa baahi ba

Ha ho potang, joko e ne e leboima, eo e neng e jariloe ke hoja hanna ba fufuletsoe, Mon-banna bana. 'Me ho ea utloahala

Afrika ka mokhoa oa tsocanelo, 'me betala ba ne ba tia ba lehloempo ho lichaba tse ling. Lebaka la ho se utloane, ha le ho fumanoa. Ke hobane makhoa ao, a ne a tsaba hore mokhlong sechaba se sesoet setla hlabeha.

Mohlomphehi Sol. Plaatje o ile a hopotsa Acting Prime Minister taba e hlahileng Leselinyaneng la "Rand Daily Mail" maloka le kekeletso ea mapolesa motseng oa Gauteng. Hape-hape a hilahisa sella sa hore ha ngata Majaje a leeme haholo, moo e leng kahlo ea e moto le lekhola. Ha li ahlo ka kholiso e tle, eba Mr. Roos en arabka hore otla hlahloba taba eo. Ha pitso e se e tla, koaloa, Mr. Roos, Acting Prime Minister, o ile a khotthata Barumuoa ka hore, ba shebe litaba ka moea o polleza, o motle, e le hore litholoa, tse ntle little lillahie pitsong eo. Ho linyeho tse ka ofela tse neng libuoa mod, mabeoana a Rantsa a ile a buea ka moea o mocha. Ha ho be joalo le mehleng e tleng, ba emele sechaba sa bona, ba sebetse ka matla ho, se fumana tokla le puso entle.

(Mongoli on tsena ke A. J. Phoofole oa "Workers' Herald," 16, Market Street, Johannesburg.)

Leselinyana le neng le bitsoa "The African Voice" leo kajeno re sa tsebeng hore le ne le felle kae. Newana e-na e ne e le Mongolia ca Leselinyana le nong le bitsoa "The Black Man" le lona ha re tsebe moo le neng le ee teng. Ka jeno ba ikopantse le lekhola letbitsoang "The Sons of England" le tsekang hore "Flag ea Union" e se ke ea tlosoa ke 'Muso' oa "Pact Government". Ho utloahala hore ba se ba bila ba fumane mabito a fetang 10,000 a batho ba lumellunang le Lekhotla leo. Ba tlohetse mosebetsi oa bona ba ikakhetse ka matla ho nyefola mosebetsi oa I.C.U. Puo e telele ha e re tsoanele, ho bane rea ba tseba. Hobane qetello ea bona, batla re ho batho bao shebang holimo e be ke ho-fela.

(Mongoli on tsena ke A. J. Phoofole oa "Workers' Herald," 16, Market Street, Johannesburg.)

Ramosou O Tstile Lekokong

LIJO TSA BATHO BA LI-MAENENG.

Ka kemo se fetileng, Maqosa Palamente a ne a romiloe ho tla hlahloba tefo, tsaro le tsela eo basebetsi bo le ba tsoeroeng ka eona. Lekhotla la I.C.U. e bila lona feela le ileng la fumana tumello ea hore ba hlahise lillo tsu basebetsi ba batso pel'a Commission eo, ea Maqosa a Palamente, e neng e bitsoa "The Economic and Wage Commission." Banna bana ba ile ba bohloko le tsaro e mpe ba batho ba Li-menene, ba tsota lijo tse mpe le merobalo en bona ka Li-meneng tse. Eitse ha Commission eo e ntse e tsamaea le titulo tschile, Motse-omohobo ea Limaene (Chamber of Mines) le Bo-Ralithaothe (N.R.C.) ba romela lihecola tsa bona hore leo shantso puo ea ea bahlinka ba I.C.U. Esita le legosa lele-holo la "Mohle" Major Cooke, xeno na a le morerong oo. Mohlomphehi e-na, ke "Botsabelo" ba rona, empa lehoja ho le joalo, o bille 'molai' oa batho ba hae. Kajeno Chamber of Mines e hlanotsok e e mong a o banna ba Palamente, Mr. W. J. Snow, ea Moruti Lebona, pamipring ea "Serumula." Me ho utlo sang bohloko ke hore banna ba na ba roetsae "Mambakisi" ke hore ba roetsae sefahleho seo e seng sa bona. Phelo ea bona e feta thato ea bona. Banna bana ha esale bopheling ba bona, bantsi ba e oa, batsoha. Kajeno ba lebaka le ileng la etsa hore Chamber of Mines e ba kope hore ba etele motse on Johannesburg. O re baile ba amohelon Carlton Hotel, joalo ka ha e ka ne e le Marena (Lords) le Makhosana a ntlo eo Borena (Dukes), hatha Mekoting ea Li-meneng mosebetsi ea batho ha e

(Mongoli on tsena ke A. J. Phoofole, 16, Market Street, Johannesburg.)

Bo- Mambakisi Durban

E se e le nako e telele joale re se re sa hlole re utlo ka banna bana, Nyombolo le Newana. Mabito a bona a qala ka "N" mohlomong motho a ka batla a re ha hole joalo lebitso la motho ha lebatla le tsocana le la e mong setsoalle se tlamehile ho ba teng. Ho tsocana le ha motho a ne a ka tloelana le motho e mong hathie ha ba se ba botsana bo fumane hore baaea tsocana. Ke hore malia e bona a ne fofofela. Banna bana ba tsohile hape ba puruma ho la Natala joalo. Puo en bona motseng oa Durban, moga neng ba tsoore phutheheng teng, baile ba nyefola mosebetsi oa I.C.U. ha mooho le Mongoli os Sechaba, Mr. Kadolie. Ba re I.C.U. e kopane le makhoa a Russia. E sants'e le tuo ea Moruti Lebona, pamipring ea "Serumula." Me ho utlo sang bohloko ke hore banna ba na ba roetsae "Mambakisi" ke hore ba roetsae sefahleho seo e seng sa bona. Phelo ea bona e feta thato ea bona. Banna bana ha esale bopheling ba bona, bantsi ba e oa, batsoha. Kajeno ba lebaka le ileng la etsa hore Chamber of Mines e ba kope hore ba etele motse on Johannesburg. O re baile ba amohelon Carlton Hotel, joalo ka ha e ka ne e le Marena (Lords) le Makhosana a ntlo eo Borena (Dukes), hatha Mekoting ea Li-meneng mosebetsi ea batho ha e

(Mongoli on tsena ke A. J. Phoofole, 16, Market Street, Johannesburg.)

Litaba Tsa Kimberley

(Ka M. J. ITHOLENG.)

Bare motseng oa Taamaneng ba eme ka linua "Baberek" bantse ba rera "evangeli" leha mo motseng go na le bothloga lithate, re raca bo Thomas, o sa lumeleng (doubting Thomas's) Tiro cone gae boe ka morago, entse etaee kgatho go ea po'.

Bareng: Bare Ogone L-thoane "Andrew Frederick" obeloge "Yokoe" orera ka thata ek-gold go cosa ma-Afrika kaha motseng oa Filisi, Beaconsfield no baeme mabeoana a Afrika. Bare choaro ea Mokoala eo Mogo-elo elirile namane etonna ea coseleco.

Bare: Koa motseng oa Newerose (Kimberly) re bona bara le bomorali moncho baeme ka cone evangeli ce reng: "Nako yanong ethile agose thole go nna ope eo oboeleng komorago. ukupata imizi yamanoda. Besiti usuke enapo abanye abantu betongusebenzela kwasakanjane sesiyakolwa ukabantu babeqinise. mhlakuqqo wa izimili zezoshini we pep manxusa, nezoku umhlaea. Konke ku simuka na manzi. Asiza abang ukuti ugomedeblobututa obungaka. Suku kazenzi wenziwai azwai nalo. Kodwaka oka Champion siti kuyegamukui naabantu abantu alukuni. Mhlaurabe anuke esekulanna nakabi pindisa. Sii kuyena mutaka izifemona ezonga navo ematueni. Kulka Champion noma se ngamagama amaningi wena uutengisa abantu dia benziwa umona benziwita benziwa ubupukupu ilumele imisebenzela ka impela kusihqise amatua siti utini Umfundisi dia kunjerana?

MISS BERTHA MK (Col. Mackenzi) Asigali ekubhalo ngo esitanda ukumbiza nlokoti uKonela M-tombi nyokuzalwa M.S. Yafunda yagogoda, si lesikuyona sipuma i. Sikumbula ukuti okugala neyokugcine eyi mshusha. M.M. Clement le enhlanganweneni. Mr. Kadolie ukuti uumuma isi gisi usuke a mhwaza ngangoba inini na limhunushela lingalawa uku i utini. Kodigala laposibona umurumushela ekwelana.

LACTOGEN makes babies HEALTHY

MOST MOTHERS would naturally prefer to feed their babies themselves as long as possible, but to do this it is necessary for the mothers to look after their own health. If mothers take "LACTOGEN" themselves they are able to feed their children much longer than would be otherwise possible.

"LACTOGEN" is also the best and most reliable food for babies when they are not breast-fed. It is so like mothers' milk that it can be used for alternate feeds with the breast. A good idea is to give babies a few feeds from the breast each day and also a few feeds of "LACTOGEN."

"LACTOGEN" is called "the natural milk food" because it is just breast milk, and therefore, it is used by all the leading Child Welfare Societies throughout South Africa. This is proof that it is better for babies than anything else.

"LACTOGEN" is easily made ready for either the mother or baby. It only needs hot water added to it. It will make your baby healthy and strong. It builds bone and muscle as well as firm flesh. It is sold in tins containing 1 lb., 1 lb., and 3 lbs. Every chemist and most grocers keep it.

START YOUR BABY ON
"LACTOGEN"
TO-DAY
AND HE WILL BE
HEALTHY.



DOCTORS AND NURSES ALWAYS RECOMMEND "LACTOGEN." IT IS BEST FOR BABIES.

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and Opinions." L.C.U. Member
to fight them down. Free
IT NOW.

Amadungudwane Endlu Ka-Ntu

Ndipula okokuba kwelizwe lomaantsi Afrika kuko amadoda atile azilungisele ukuqubu ukulwayela nokungcolisa amandzi amnandi aselwayo sisizwe sakowetu esimnyama kulemihla mibi nelitundzi pezu kwaso. Ngalemihla abelungu babinqele pezulu ukulitngisele ukuksilu amahlezana ebewihleza, basibandezele ngodongwa njengemfene ezingenambuzeli namteleli. Nku sibona, sisiva nokuva amadungudwane chambahamba enyuka esihla kwelelizwe engangunyanyiswa mntu eteta ngendwe yabelungu esingayaziyo bulungisa yake yasenzela bona kwelizwe nakwamanye, kuba abantu bakowetu bayancwina zizijwili ngoku macala onke pantsi kwayo.

Abanindzi BALELE kobandy umhlaba negezatu sembandezelo, nepango nenyaniso pantsi kwayo. Abanye buyatshetishe, abanye baseintolongweni ngapandle kwsizatu pantsi kwayo le-Ndwe, kanti yi Ndwe edume ngenkuleko nobulungisa apo ipapazela kona. Kodwa eyona nto siyifuranyayo yimbandezelo, lipango nenkohakalo. Okokuba umtu unako ukutintwa angahambi ngenkuleko kwilizwe lokuzalwa kweke, okokuba umtu unako ukugwetywa iminyaka entolongweni njengesigebenga engesiso pofu ase emenvi koko amiselwe ukugnotwa kwakwiliizwe lake lokuzalwa akoko nyaniro yokokuba indwe yamgesi inayno inkululeko ubulungisa nempatente. Mna, mawetu, andifuni udawo egunyazisa nekutaza lamrumsha namathshiva okokuba ahambekohlika edungudeisa ingleqondi zabantu okokuba zingayiqondi eyona nyaniro apo ikona.

Eyona nyaniro, yile, zincuka zongxowankulu eziqeshiweyo kuba zaqela ukupila zimali zobusela nokuginyeli izi aram-denge inkedama, nabahloloku abambaylo balkwetu. Nditu mna zintaka zaqela (gao-birds). Abelungu bakoyazo pofu abateti into ngoba zinyoku zabo abazutimeleyo ukule ziji keleze kwelizwe zingati ziteta nge-Ndwe, kanti, siyazi okokuba injongo kanye kukuza ukuclita umanyano lwestizwe oluze ngamandla, kuba kndala Abelungu bengenabesidela yokuuluvisa, ngoku ukusebendiza kwa abuwets. Ababulali nabangestahi besizwe kwa kudala. Nabo bezendza izinto zamakosi bengamarumsha asezidolopini apile zinkoko zezonka.

Ngoku mawetu VUKANI-KUSILE amadungudwane anjen-gala makabete awantsulise pakati kwteti angabi nandawo yakuhlala ayokuhlala kune na-helungu bakowavo no kome-nyma pofu, zilumkeleni ingeukazima zambete ingubo zegusha kumi, kanti zimiti ityefu nonomadudwane bokutshabalissa isizuloko zikulo.

UMANYANO NGAMANDLA.

Mna "XOLO"

(Ubagoibile, Xolo, ababulali bo-hlanga. Mabeza apa ngase Rautini, sibalindole. . . . Mhleli.)

Kokela Nawe Ntsadu, Uyindoda

Mhleli obekelkileyo,

Kawundi vumele ndenze lam-angaku ngokufutshane, nakuba lento ikukwenza ilizwi lam kuba beku sitshiwo emaxoseni nxa umntu ezakuteta inteto ariyo okokuba iyakulambata ezingondweni. Ewe, kambe kumamhlane nje ukutata, kuwangoku kuko abantu ekutiva zinkokeli zesiwize. Ewe londawo iyabonakala nakuba kuko indawo ezinga ketwa amadala. Make ndizekelise; u Yesu unyana ka Tixo ute okugqiba ukubafundisa wabatumela kuzozonke indawo ukuba bazibangze izinto abape zivile ngayye. Ngoko ke editi inkokeli mazikupe ama lungu e I.C.U. ahambekohlika zonke izitili zenkoski, zobuzwe kuba lento okwengoku ifana nombona. Nditsho ndisti nxa otudala luqonondisa ezi dolopini kupela lonto iyafana noku quba ihanqu inja falkwanga ntambo. Umzi otsundu onke amasebe ashumayela indeba zobuzwe Makutsalwe intambo ileny.

Ndim,
J. NTSADU.

Crown Mines.

[Funda intoko esiyi fakileyo kule newadi ysko mzalwane, ugube.—Mhleli, W.H.]

Ezase Tekwini

(Ngu N.J. Meunu.)

Okokuba anilumki zoniginya njengomofo otile ezim-ginye eheli qwa. Lomfowalwamkela umanyano lwabasebenzi i I.C.U. Ukufika kwalu, ngoku kwayena akahambi nalo, njengentombaza engenasi milo etyuta amadoda ngapandle kwsizatu. Anditidi lemefeko asitela ngayo mna. Okokuba umhlolo bo waye wufundile umteto volumanyana pambu okokuba amahbe nalo ngewayegondile okokuba umlungu unalo ilungelo lokuba abe lilungu qwaba, kodwa akanako ukufumana isihlalo kulo. Okokuti, inkokeli zalo ngabantu abamnyama pogoo. Lonto inika ituba kubasebenzi abamhlope okokuba sibambane ngezandia nabo sibabonise oko kuba umvalo webala avuko kuti, kuba boze basincede ngenye imini nxa sisebundzimeni. Ulele wena, mfo was Natal I.C.U. ayilele sinem-fanelo nenzuo enkulu engokunkulumana nabasebenzi bape-syera umanyano olionge kude ngenemi zika xaketa nxa akangele pumbi kwake uniko wo mlungu. Kutiwa wahauliwa \$10 noma izin-yanga ezimbili ejele umsebenzi onzima. Ubutafazi bakomibisa uniko o ka Kuzwayo, waye ezihambela nje eya e tekwini, ngoba pela inkulu ya yi yeke tise ana piko, ayo nga le lo langa, ngoba babye e Durban beyo butana kona, lapo la kwaku yokungwa kona u mholi wetu u Mr. Kadale ngo ku qoba kwake uniko wa pambu kwama jaji, ngo mgqibelo.

Unkoliwe wabuza iPass ko ka Kuzwayo, ute ukuba abone ukuti sipuna ngamakala isingisi, ku lensiswa, wase uyashaya njalo. Bati abasaki bebunda wangena unko enkantolo cy. (NHLK-ISA) kwabakubo, ngoba ikanda labiboshwe ngezindwangu, lokote kwakombisa nje ukuti oka KUZWAYO walekelewa amandile indwe yabelungu? Kaloku makabe ngundile, kulento yebelingu bodwa. Eyetu indwe ZINKOSI zetu, kwakona nxa ebacasilo abelungu yuidelani in-yama yenka zemkomu abaxizengi, zingayqondi eyona nyaniro apo ikona.

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